

[20th January 1930]

Industries

Qualifications of the Assistant Director of Textiles.

* 1071 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) the general educational qualifications of the Assistant Director of Textiles;

(b) what are the textile weaving parties in the province with which he is in close touch and the work of which he is directing and guiding;

(c) what are the indigenous textile industries in the different parts of the province which he has taken steps to revive or save from foreign competition; and

(d) what special measures he has devised for protecting the silk industries of this province against competition from foreign artificial silks?

A.—(a) *City and Guilds London Institute, Department of Technology.*—Silver medalist in Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving (Honours Grade); Bronze medalist in Cotton Spinning (Grade II), Holder of the First Parchment Certificate awarded for passing the qualified Theoretical and Practical Examination in Plain and Fancy Cotton Weaving; First-class Full Technological Certificates in Cotton Spinning and Weaving and Second-class Certificates in Bleaching and Finishing.

College of Technology, Manchester.—Took a successful course of training at the College of Technology, Manchester; admitted as an Associate of the College of Technology, Manchester; Holder of Advanced Course Certificate of the Board of Education for Blow and Card Room Processes, Cotton Spinning, Warp and Weft Preparation; Weaving, Fabric Structure, Textile quantities and Costing of Cloth, Design and Colour for Textiles, Textiles Chemistry, Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing, Textile Testing, Mill Organization, Construction of Works and Factory Law. Elected a member of the Textile Institute, Manchester, Holder of a Fellowship Diploma of the Institute of Commerce, Birmingham.

Practical experience.—Served 10½ years with Messrs. Tatas Empress Mills, Nagpur, and Buckingham Mills, Madras, in Weaving; Howard and Bullough, Limited, Accrington, in erection of Cotton Spinning Machinery; Butterworth and Dickinson, Burnley, in erection of Weaving machinery and weaving of grey cloth; Mather and Platt, Manchester, in erection of Dyeing machinery and Humidifiers; Enoch Rustons, Macclesfield, in connexion with Silk Throwing; Emmott Stuttard and Sons, Radcliffe, in Coloured Weaving; Dacca Twist Company, Swinton, in Coloured Warp Preparation; Robert McBride, Belfast, Mains Weaving Company, Carlisle, Ards Weaving Company, Belfast, in Grey Warp Preparation and Weaving; Allan Brothers, Radcliffe, in fine Cotton Spinning. Specialized in the Preparation of size mixing under Professor H. Hubner and Percy Bean, the greatest authorities on this subject in Europe. Visited a number of technical institutions in Lancashire, Macclesfield, Yorkshire and Belfast.

20th January 1930]

(b) There are five peripatetic weaving parties and one dyeing party which are controlled and directed by the Assistant Director of Industries (Textiles).

(c) The principal textile industry is hand-loom weaving. Fly-shuttle slays and cheap types of border dobbies have been the chief improvements introduced by the department. In respect of silk manufacture, power driven machinery for preparatory processes has been installed in the Textile Institute. The Assistant Director has been successful in inducing an owner of silk weaving factory to instal similar machinery.

As regards woollen manufacture, a wool spinning plant has been installed in the institute. Attempts are being made by the Assistant Director to induce capitalists to instal such plants for the benefit of the cumbly weavers.

So far as coir manufacture is concerned, the chief problem of efficient and speedy retting is receiving attention.

As regards knitting, arrangements have been made to instal at the Textile Institute a wide range of machinery, both hand and power driven, for instructional and demonstration purposes.

As regards bleaching and dyeing, the peripatetic party has been visiting several centres and instructing the dyers in modern methods of dyeing.

In respect of cloth printing, the dyeing party has been visiting select cloth printing centres and instructing the workers in modern methods of stencil printing.

(d) None.

Public Works

Use of Bells asbestos sheets by the Public Works Department.

* 1072 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department are now making increased use of Bells asbestos sheets in preference to Mangalore tiles; and if so, why;

(b) whether representations have been received by the Government that owing to the increased use of this material the tile industry in Mangalore has suffered considerably; and

(c) whether in the interests of the indigenous tile industry the Government propose to consider the desirability of discouraging the use of Bells asbestos which is a foreign material?

A.—(a) No.

(b) No.

(c) The cost of asbestos roofing is high compared with other patterns of roofing, but the sheets are lighter and easier to fix. For urgent temporary work and in cases where light roofs are needed, this style of roofing has been occasionally adopted.